

ISABELLA MORROW.

MARCH 30, 1896.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany S. 1128.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1128) granting a pension to Isabella Morrow, adopted as their own the Senate Report No. 240, and in view of the facts therein set forth, and the further fact that evidence before this committee shows that the beneficiary of this bill was married to General Morrow before the war, that she has been ever since his death largely dependent upon others for the care and support of herself and her younger children; that she is now about 60 years of age, is not in good health, and is without property, your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 240, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1128) granting a pension to Isabella Morrow, after consideration, make a favorable report thereon, when amended, at the rate of \$75 per month, which is done in committee.

Col. Henry A. Morrow, whose widow the bill proposes to pension, was born in Virginia July 10, 1829. At the age of 17 he volunteered for service in the Mexican war, serving in the campaign of General Taylor from Camargo to Monterey, taking part in the battle of Monterey. In 1854 he began the practice of law at Detroit, and three years later he was elected to the honorable position of judge of the recorder's court of the city of Detroit for a term of six years.

The outbreak of the war of the rebellion found Judge Morrow on the bench. By July, 1862, the State of Michigan had sent to the front 72,000 men, or 6,000 more than the State's quota. The delays and reverses of McClellan had created doubt and discouragement, and in the North recruiting had practically stopped. A public meeting held at Detroit on July 15, 1862, was dispersed by an armed mob from Canada, where Southern refugees had found asylum.

The indignation that resulted from this action found expression in a great gathering, at which the venerable Gen. Lewis Cass presided. The practical outcome was the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, of 1,030 men, and to command this regiment the Judge left the bench.

Assigned to the Iron Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, the Michigan recruits were but coldly received by the veterans of Wisconsin and Indiana, who made up that famous command; but at Fredericksburg the men of the Twenty-fourth were transformed into as hard metal as their comrades, and at Gettysburg they won high praise from General Doubleday.

Colonel Morrow's military history is as follows:

Volunteered May, 1846, for Mexican war, in Maryland and District of Columbia Battalion. Served in campaign under General Taylor from Camargo to Monterey. In battle of Monterey, September, 1846. Marched from Monterey to Victoria, and from Victoria to Tampico, January, 1847. Participated in several skirmishes and minor combats. Recruited and was colonel of Twenty-fourth Michigan Volun-

teers, July, 1862. Joined Army of Potomac in Antietam in fall of same year. In campaign under Burnside against Fredericksburg, and in battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862. In spring, 1863, participated in battles of Fitzhugh Crossing and Chancellorsville. Thanked in general order from First Division, First Army Corps, for gallantry in the former battle, and recommended for promotion for gallantry and good conduct. April, 1863, commanded two regiments in expedition against Port Royal, below Fredericksburg, on Rappahannock River. Complimented in order from First Army Corps for "endurance shown in march of nearly 36 miles in twenty-four hours," and for prompt manner in which the expedition was accomplished. May, 1863, commanded five regiments in expedition down "Northern Neck" of Virginia.

In campaign through Maryland and Pennsylvania, and in battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and wounded while carrying flag of regiment, after four color bearers had been killed and three wounded. Was a prisoner from July 1 to July 4, when escaped and rejoined command. Absent on account of wound. With Army of Potomac winter 1863-64, in command of brigade at Culpeper, Va. Severely wounded May 5, 1864, in battle of Wilderness. While absent on account of wound, detailed by War Department as member of court of inquiry at Columbus, Ohio, to investigate treatment of Confederate prisoners. Rejoined Army of Potomac October, 1864. In expedition of Fifth Army Corps, under General Warren, to Meheren River, and commanded rear guard on retreat. Winter 1864-65 in command of brigade in front of Petersburg. In command of Third Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, in battle of Hatchers Run, February, 1865. Severely wounded while bearing colors of One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, in rallying troops. Brevet brigadier-general, August, 1864. Assigned by President to command according to brevet rank. Commanded Iron Brigade from Petersburg to Washington City, and participated in grand review of Army of Potomac. By order of War Department assigned to command of veteran regiments of Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio, and conducted same to Louisville, Ky., where they were organized by General Logan into a division of Army of Tennessee. Assigned to command of this division. Mustered out of volunteer service July, 1865.

REGULAR ARMY.

Appointed lieutenant-colonel, Thirty-sixth Infantry, July 28, 1866; accepted January 17, 1867. Joined regiment, September, 1867, at Fort Sanders, Dak. T., now Laramie City, Wyo. Command of Fort Bridger, Utah, from December, 1867, to April, 1869. In command of regiment, winter 1868. Transferred to Thirteenth Infantry, March 15, 1869. Command of Fort Buford, Dak. T., May, 1869, to June, 1870. Command of Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., June, 1870, to October. Command of Camp Douglas (now Fort Douglas), Salt Lake City, from October, 1870, to July, 1871. In command of regiment, October, 1870, to July, 1871. Command of Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., July, 1871, to October, 1871. By order of President United States, in command of Camp Douglas, United States, October, 1871, to September, 1874. Commanded expedition of cavalry and infantry against Ute Indians in southern Utah, September and October, 1872. In command of military district of Utah, 1872-73.

At request of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was ordered by Secretary of War to take control of the wandering Indians of Utah and Nevada. Command of Fort Sidney, Nebr., from September to October, 1874, when ordered with regiment to New Orleans, La. In command of regiment November, 1873, to November, 1874. In command of regiment in New Orleans winter 1874-75. On special inspection in Louisiana, November and December, 1874. Command of Baton Rouge Barracks, La., May, 1875, to June, 1876. Command of Little Rock Barracks, Ark., June, 1876, to April, 1879. During riots of 1877, in command of Indianapolis, Ind., in July, and of Scranton, Pa., August, September, October, and November. Specially commended by Major-General Hancock to Secretary of War for good conduct at Scranton. On War Department Board, Washington, D. C., for equipment of Army, November, 1878, to April, 1879. Promoted colonel Twenty-first Infantry, April 27, 1879. Command of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., September, 1879, to January, 1881. Member of court-martial convened by War Department, in New York City, for trial of colored cadet Whittaker, January, 1881, to June. On sick leave June, 1881, to October. Command of Vancouver Barracks October, 1881, to June, 1884. Command of Fort Sidney, Nebr., July, 1884. At Crisfield, Kans., July and August, 1885, in command of fifteen companies of infantry and fourteen troops of cavalry.

BREVETS.

Colonel in Regular Army, for gallant and meritorious services in battle of Hatchers Run, Virginia, February 6, 1865.

Brigadier-general of volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services during campaign before Richmond, Va. Major-general of volunteers, for distinguished and conspicuous gallantry, and for good conduct before Petersburg, Va.

Was nominated by President and confirmed by Senate, in winter of 1869, as brevet brigadier-general in Regular Army, for gallantry at Gettysburg. Commission not issued because an act of Congress forbade conferring brevets except in time of actual war.

Honorably mentioned in reports of battles of Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh Crossing, or second battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Hatcher's Run; also, in Michigan in the War, Red Book of Michigan, History of Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, A City's Danger and Defense, Scranton, Pa., 1887, DeHubner's Promenade au Tour du monde, 1871, and Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, by Doubleday, 1882.

The passage of the bill as amended is recommended.



